

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1823.

[NO. 147.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is **Three Dollars** per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician. N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44d

## MANSION HOTEL, IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Hule.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. JAMES HULE.  
October 7, 1822.—22

## Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets. SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.  
23

## State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry R. Shelton. Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutchman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand. JNO. GILES.  
6wt'48

## State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Smithson vs. Elijah Bingham. Or. Att. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.  
6wt'49

## State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof. A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, Ck.  
3mt'47.—Price adv. \$4.

## Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

## WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. and only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

## Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoe-making business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—44

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig vs. Jonathan Craig. Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
6wt'50.—pr. adv. \$2r

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeson, Jr. Or. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
3mt'58.—pr. ad. \$4r

## State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles vs. Robert Lyles. Original attachment.—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
6wt'50.—Price adv. \$2.

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Elizabeth Kerby vs. Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilla Franklin, Susanna, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby. Petition, dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte. JNO. GILES, C. C.  
6wt'48.—Price adv. \$2.

## FLORIZEL,

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will start the racing season at Concord, every Friday and Saturday; and at William Emerson's, in the lower edge of Iredell county, one mile west of Coddle-Creek meeting-house, every Monday and Tuesday, except when shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of ten dollars the season, which may be discharged with 8 at any time before the first of October; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equalled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July. G. A. PHILIP.

5wt'47

## Cheraw, S. C.

ABOUT 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank, together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next. The sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

## TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

On all sums less than \$500, a credit of twelve months; on all sums exceeding \$500, and less than \$2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual instalments; on all sums exceeding \$2000, a credit of one, two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent. on the amount of his contract and giving a mortgage of the property, with personal security, if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and the future prospects of Cheraw, as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world, which renders such detail unnecessary; but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham) contained a Store, three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment, thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling houses, and at least 1000 inhabitants. Two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river; one Steam Boat plies directly between Cheraw and Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw, each boat carries from 600 to 800 bales of cotton a trip. The Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed, from the present purchases, that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.

JAMES COFF.

Agents for the Chatham Town Company.

January 25th, 1823.—cop't 47

## Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term. JNO. SMITH.  
Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

## Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, in Burke county, N. C. on Wednesday, the 7th of May, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1821, and cost of advertising, to wit: Alexander Mccombs, 25,600 acres, value \$1500, speculation lands. Patrick Davis, 100 acres, lying on upper Little river, on Mountain creek, value \$50. Abraham Rencher, for 1820 and 1821, 50 acres, valued at \$50. Wm. Camp, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, value \$50. 425 acres given in by Fielding Norton, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, valued at \$300. Jones Mense, 50 acres, on the waters of Loose creek, given in at \$25. 100 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba, given in by John Smith, at \$30. 100 acres on do. given in by Valentine Crotz, at \$50. M. BRITAIN, Shff.  
Morganton, March 8, 1823.—4748

## Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

All subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedssteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

## Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given. Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—29

## Beer and Porter House.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Beer and Porter; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, except Sunday.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—46t

## Library for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the back Store Room of Messrs. Allemon & Locke, Salisbury, the LIBRARY of the late Francis Locke, consisting of many old and excellent authorities in Law, on the evening of Tuesday, 8th of April, being Tuesday of the Superior Court.

All persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them for payment; and all persons indebted, to make payment immediately.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq.

March 20, 1823.—Sw't 48

N. B. Any person having books belonging to said library, are requested to return them to the Executor, or leave them with Mr. Allemon before said day of sale.

J. S.

## Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

## Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c.

A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 curled maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823.

## Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of plank, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

## Jas. Rutherford's Estate.

IN the advertisement of Francis Hogg, administrator upon the estate of James Rutherford, published in the Carolinian of the 18th and 25th of February, two errors occurred in the latter part of the advertisement: that part is now republished, with the errors corrected. It is as follows: All persons who have received, or may receive, the following bonds, or notes, to wit: one bond upon Archibald Dellingham and James Mares, for the sum of six thousand dollars; two notes upon Edward Bird, for the sum of four hundred dollars; one note upon John H. Alley, for the sum of 657 dollars; one note upon John C. Elliott, for the sum of 200 dollars; one upon Jacob Stroup, for about \$200; (all the above papers were made payable to James Rutherford,) all persons are hereby notified, that they belong to said Rutherford's estate, and were purloined from him before his death; and the administrator will take all legal steps to recover said instruments; and the persons bound to pay said bonds and notes, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the administrator.

FRANCIS HOGG, Adm'r

Rutherford County, N. C. Jan. 1823.

## Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. D. HOUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, B. will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.

March, 1823.—9wt'51

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given.

SAMUEL PRICE.

## Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

## INDIAN MOUNDS.

The numerous and extensive Mounds in the western states and territories, are evidently the work of man. They have given rise to many inquiries and speculations; and theories have been formed as to their origin, none of which seem to be so plausible, as that suggested at the close of the following description of the manner in which the Mahaws bury their dead. *Missionary Herald.*

[From the Rev. Mr. Gilding's Journal of a tour among the Western Indians.]

I visited their burying ground, about 80 rods distant. It is situated on the top of a bluff, about 140 feet above the level of the village. The ascent, however, is gentle. Here I saw several of the tribe collected, and mourning over the graves of their departed relatives. They pulled their hair, rent their clothes, beat their breasts, and howled in imitation of several kinds of wild beasts. At times, they made frantic gestures, and sung mournful songs. Their manner of burying is various, according to the directions given by the person before his death. In some instances, a grave is dug three feet deep, and the corpse, placed in it, and covered with earth in the usual form among white people. Others are buried in a sitting posture, partly in the earth, and partly above, with a mound three or four feet high raised over the corpse. Some are laid on a platform, made by driving four forked sticks into the earth, laying thereon two poles, which reach from the head to the foot, crossing these with shorter poles, and covering them with grass or leaves. This platform is raised from four inches to a foot high. At the head and foot, a forked stick is driven down, and a ridge-pole laid in the forks. Against this, on all sides, sticks and bark are placed, and the whole covered with earth, generally clods about two feet thick. Others are laid on the earth, and a mound; seven feet high, and in the form of a cone, raised over them. No coffins are used; but when a grave is dug, flat stones or split sticks are placed beneath, on the side and above the corpse. The property of the deceased is disposed of according to his directions in his life time. Sometimes a part or all, is buried with him. At other times, it is given away to relatives and friends who come to mourn over the grave. All who come to mourn, if they are not near relatives, expect pay in presents. The graves are placed from one to four feet asunder, and the mounds often come together at the base. Another is buried by laying the corpse between two former mounds, and over this is reared another mound, the base of which rests upon the tops of the two former. In this burying ground, which has been used but three years, there is one grave and mound resting upon two more, which are to be distinctly seen; and the top of the highest is between 8 and 9 feet above the level of the adjoining ground; and many smaller mounds resting upon others in the same manner. Supposing this tribe to inhabit their present village but a century, and pursue the same method of burying their dead, they would raise a mound forty or fifty feet high, and many rods in circumference. May not this account for the various mounds found in the Indian country?

Weak nerves.—A clergyman at Oxford, who was very nervous, going to read prayers at St. Mary's Church, heard a show man in the street, who had an exhibition of Wild Beasts, repeat often, "Walk in without much loss of time. All alive! alive ho!" The sound struck the absent man, and ran in his head so much, that when he began to read the service, and came to the words in the first verse,—"And doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive," he cried out with a louder voice, "Shall save his soul alive! All alive! and alive ho!" to the astonishment of the congregation.

There is no greater charm than an easy, good-natured cheerfulness; and a person not very comely, with such a mind, is likelier to be the inspirer of a passion, sentiments of esteem, &c. than a haughty, ill-natured beauty.—Humility is another characteristic of a sensible mind, as haughtiness is on the contrary. A woman possessed of the first mentioned endowments (and it is happily in the power of every one to obtain them) will never be without disinterested suitors, let her fortune be what it may; and if she is not too difficult to please, may, in all probability, have a chance to obtain a partner capable of making her happy, and much more so than in single state.



## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humming at his back.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. WAR IN EUROPE!

The Packet Ship New-York has arrived, bringing the important News, which will be found below.

#### Opening of the Session of 1823.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—His Majesty, the King of France, having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN: The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off, for a short time, the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it.

"The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved—the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the Juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity.

"I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new diocese of which the law authorizes the establishment.

"Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors—and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence.

"I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824.

"It results from these documents, that, all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve.

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives.

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions, sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace.

"I have ordered the recall of my Ministers, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe.

"Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced.

"If war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, dispel the just inquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to deliberate; I have done so maturely; I have consulted the dignity of my crown, and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests."

#### OFFICIAL NOTES.

Notes addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid, to Senor San Miguel, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current to His Excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, Secretary of State to His Most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister, that his Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards His Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which His Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, per-

ceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurance of my high consideration.

#### ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating, in reply, that the wishes of the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian states, are not less ardent than those manifested by His Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated, the Palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

#### THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication, made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of a despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them; and, consequently, the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a Government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the termination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other states the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

THE COUNT DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9.)

#### ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th inst. and limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government. I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

#### THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The allied sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has had the honor of making known to colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his most catholic majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to this verbal communication proves that the intentions of his majesty has been misinterpreted and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his mission is terminated; and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion, the undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency the homage of his high consideration.

COUNT BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

#### ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the government of his catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Copy of a letter addressed by the Count de Bulgara, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 10.

SIR: I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your excellency, for the eyes of the emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterizing, and in which his imperial majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

Paris, Tuesday evening.—The speech of the King produced a profound impression upon the assembly. The wishes of all good Frenchmen are realized; a king of France speaking to Frenchmen of the honor and safety of France will be heard. Ere long, we may say again—*Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées.*

#### [By a private letter.]

Paris, Jan. 20. 2 o'clock, P. M.—This is the most important day in the history of France since the restoration. France, which owes every thing to a revolution; her legislative assemblies, her code of laws, the internal organization of her government, the divisions of her territory, the titles and offices of the civil functionaries, her system of education, the very structure of her society, and even many terms of her language—France, which hears and sees nothing but what is the creation of a revolution, has declared war against Spain, because, without imitating her excesses, she has followed her example.

#### Private Correspondence.

Paris, Jan. 21.—It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but I find other explanations current, of which I give the following as a specimen, without vouching for its authenticity: Sir Charles Stuart, it is said, in consequence of having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian Ambassador to the French government, respecting which great secrecy was maintained, complained to Mr. Canning of this reserve, as leaving him entirely uninformed on the policy Russia was pursuing on the great question in agitation. Mr. Canning, in reply, gave positive instructions to Sir C. Stuart, to press the French ministry, and to demand an explanation on this subject; when it was disclosed to our Ambassador, with some reluctance, that Russia had been urging the French government, in the strongest manner, to undertake the invasion of Spain; and, to remove all pleas of weakness for the enterprise, had offered to support France, if thought necessary, with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning, it is added, was so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to overtake Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had just quitted London, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against Spain.

London, Jan. 30.—The Etoile of Monday evening contains the following news: The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French army, is to set out in a few days. M. D'Oudenarde will command the body guards which will accompany his Royal Highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days. We are assured that the Duke of San Lorenzo will not assist at the royal sitting. The Regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Canuel and Donnadieu set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the manifesto of the Spanish government to Europe, has arrived at Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity.

#### SELECTED ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 500 francs were offered for a single admission. The arrival of the news from Paris, produced great agitation and confusion in London—particularly on the Stock Exchange. At an early hour all the passages were crowded with anxious spectators to ascertain the prices at which the funds would open. Consols, which the preceding night, closed at 78 5/8 soon fell to 74 1/2, but afterwards rose again to 75 1/2. The Spanish Bonds, which the evening

before, closed at 40 1/2, opened this morning (the 30th) at 38 1/2, and within a few minutes fell to 36 7/8 37. What is rather remarkable, the French funds were improved at Paris by the King's Speech.

By the latest news from Madrid, (Jan. 17,) it would appear that the Army of the Faith is not so nearly annihilated, as it had been represented to be. We there read that Catalonia and Arragon were never more full of Royalist guerillas than now. Miralles has made a terrible example at Taragona, by cutting to pieces a constitutional battalion, which refused to lay down its arms on the first summons. The accounts, however, upon both sides, are to be received with great caution.

It was reported at Paris on the 28th, that the three Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have addressed a joint note to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed, first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A'Court. The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to "the Regency of Spain."

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the Cortes, among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sittings of the 16th a Deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7.

On the 13th and 14th of January, a great number of addresses were presented to the Cortes of Spain, from different public bodies, corporations, the national militia, and various military corps, in approbation of the answers of the government to the notes of the foreign powers, and the votes of the Cortes on those answers.

A vessel arrived at Malta on the 16th of December, which left Napoli di Romania on the 9th of December, states that that important fortress was at that time in the hands of the Greeks. The Turks capitulated, and were allowed to take away the third part of the considerable property that they had amassed there.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 31st of December. Amongst the Russian officers, there was a general idea of a war with Turkey, as soon as the weather permitted, and the necessary preparations were making.

A letter from Persia, dated Taberiz, Sept. 20, gives the particulars of a great battle between the Persians and Turks, in which the army of the latter, amounting to 52,000 men, was totally defeated.

Mr. Canning has resigned his place in the House of Commons as Representative for Liverpool. He has done this from a conviction that he cannot discharge his duties to his constituents, and at the same time his duties as a Minister.

#### PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 11.

Destructive fire at Canton.—The ship Caledonia, capt. Donaldson, is below—she sailed from Canton on the 10th of November. Capt. Donaldson brings information of a very disastrous fire which occurred in Canton three days before he sailed. It is said that several thousand houses were destroyed.

After the preceding paragraph was written, we were favored by Mr. Kitchen with the following information:

Mr. Wm. Smith and Mr. H. N. Kitchen, supercargoes of the ship Caledonia, capt. Donaldson, came up last evening;—they sailed from Canton the 10th of November, and left the vessels as reported by the Comet at Holme's Hole, with the exception of the ship Columbian, captain Shearman, and for this port, which vessels sailed October 26, and was spoken by the Caledonia all well off St. Helena. Many of the American vessels would be detained on account of a destructive fire which broke out in the quarter called Hog Lane, which continued for four days—it destroyed from ten to twelve thousand dwellings of the natives, and all the factories and warehouses of the foreign merchants, with the exception of that occupied by Mr. Eting, from Philadelphia, who behaved most nobly, throwing his doors open and providing and distributing his stores for the relief of his distressed countrymen, without fee or reward. Most of the property belonging to the Americans was saved. The sailors and boats of the British and American vessels were ordered on shore to assist in protecting the property of their employers. The British Commodore, who had a very respectable force on shore, offered every assistance in his power to the Americans. The estimated loss, as far as could be ascertained, when the Caledonia sailed, would be to the British, without calculating their superb factories and store houses, one million and a half of dollars—to Mr. Cushing \$10,000, to Mr. Oliphant \$7,000. The Caledonia's cargo was all on board. One half of the Phoenix's was on board. The factory occupied by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was destroyed, but the whole of the goods were saved with the loss of about one hundred and twenty dollars. No exertions were made by the Chinese to put a stop to the destructive element, they considering it a

just punishment inflicted upon them by their Jos, whom they worship.

#### PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Lagaira, Feb. 4.

"A schooner arrived yesterday evening from Curacao, in a short passage, by which we learn, that Morelos is in a complete trap—that his situation is most critical, between Alta, Gracia and Coro—that the troops he left for the protection of the latter place, had struck the Royal standard, and displayed that of the Republic—that General Urdanetta and Montilla, are marching upon him with a force which will overwhelm him, and that he is completely lost, in the belief of all who are acquainted with his perilous position—Porto Cavello is closely invested by an imposing and efficient force, by land and sea. A few days since, a French sloop of war, having under her convoy a brig of her nation, laden with supplies, attempted to enter; they were both turned off by the blockading ships, and had arrived at Curacao."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Alvarado, 12th January, 1823, to his friend in Washington.

"The famous Santa Anna, and all his party, are now closely besieged in the city of Vera Cruz. A new Congress has been installed, who are now proceeding to form a constitution, with a perfect reciprocal understanding, and the whole country except only Vera Cruz, which will be in the hands of the Emperor in a few days, is in a state of perfect tranquility."

#### REAL IRISH BULL.

One of the most complete and singular bulls we remember to have heard, and which is likely to afford employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, has recently been committed in the county of Wicklow. Two gentlemen, brothers, were recently married on the same day, and the respective friends of each, with the brides and bridegrooms, determined on celebrating the happy event as jovially as possible. Accordingly the whole party repaired to a house a short distance from Wicklow, where the day was spent in the usual style of Irish mirth. At night, the brides, amidst blushes and smiles, retired to bed, but left positive orders that no candles were to be allowed the bridegrooms on their retiring. This doubtless was to save a repetition of blushes, and evinced great delicacy on the part of the ladies. It may be supposed the gentlemen were not long in following the example set them by their wives, and they retired to bed, observing strictly the injunctions of their fair brides. But, O dire mishap! in the morning it was discovered that each gentleman had gone to what was intended to be his brother's bed! the ladies in the dark, and the brothers' voices strongly resembling each other, not having noticed the fatal error! We understand what particularly puzzles the lawyers, is, that one of the ladies possesses a fortune of £6000 and the other, one of £1000, and the gentleman who married the lady with the latter fortune, wishes to keep possession of the lady with whom he slept, with the £6000; this his brother refuses to accede to; and in consequence the whole affair is to be made public. *Liverpool Advertiser.*

#### VERY MELANCHOLY.

NATCHEZ, MISS. NOV. 5.—The steam boat Tennessee, capt. Campbell, bound to Louisville, with about 120 deck, and 18 or 20 cabin passengers, on the night of the 8th inst. at about 10 o'clock, struck a snag some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in a very few minutes, consigning to a watery grave thirty of her passengers. The boat and cargo were estimated at about \$150,000.

PETERSBURG, VA. MARCH 10.—On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mrs. Polly Temple, widow of Joshua Temple of Prince George, was visited by fire. It is supposed the family had not retired to bed over half an hour, when the house was enveloped in flames; and what is most distressing to tell, two of her daughters, one nearly 15, and the other 7 or 8 years of age, who occupied a bed in the upper floor, fell victims to the flames. The widow and two other daughters, who slept below, barely had time to make good their retreat.

American Thread Loom.—A sample of Thread Loom, four inches wide, fine mesh, and a beautiful pattern, has been left with the editor of the Sentinel, for the examination of the friends of national industry. This loom was made by Messrs. Walker & Bostwick, Medway, Mass. on a newly invented Loom, which has cost them \$2000. The width of this machine within the shuttles, is 36 inches. The shuttles are 1250 in number, and all play at one time abreast of each other, with the same number of warp threads. The warp threads are prepared on 26 bobbins, to which the machinery gives two motions, one a vertical rotary, to unwind the warp—the other a horizontal rotary, to turn the bobbins endwise; so that the warp turns two ways at once. The frame receives 26 breadths of lace at once, each having a selvage, and being held to a



breadth on either side by a single thread, drawn through the adjoining meshes, as the work proceeds. When the piece is finished, these single threads are withdrawn, and the lace is divided into the requisite number of pieces. The machine has three treadles and four handles, and is moved by one man. It occupies about as much space as a common Scotch loom. This single loom is capable of giving employment to sixty persons, mostly females, in preparing the lace for market.

Union N. Y. Sentinel.

**WILMINGTON, MARCH 15.**  
We have heretofore stated, that the Board of Internal Improvements had decided, that the sum appropriated for clearing out the Flats below the town of Wilmington, was sufficient for that purpose, and had authorized the State Engineer to contract with persons for the execution of the work. We now have the pleasure of informing our readers, that a contract has been entered into, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the Legislature and the direction of the Board, for the sum of \$15,000, and that the contractors will proceed immediately to the execution of the work. Should success attend the experiment, and of this we have not the least doubt, the advantages will be great, not only to the town, but the whole State. The ill treatment that the portion of our citizens have received, who have been in the habit of trading in Virginia, is certainly a very great inducement to wish success to the undertaking.

Cape Fear Recorder.

**CHARLESTON, MARCH 17.**  
**FROM HAVANA.**—The schooner *Eliza*, arrived here on Saturday, left Havana on the 7th instant, but brought no Newspapers. We learn, verbally, that the press for seamen was very rigidly executed, and that amongst others taken up were sixteen *Pineros*—a quarrel took place between them, after their imprisonment, in which mutual recrimination was followed by blows, and six of the number were desperately wounded with knives; three of them died immediately, and the other three were not expected to recover. A few days previous to the *Eliza's* sailing, a number of boats left Havana, on board of which it was said there were about 300 men, destined, as was supposed, for Cape Antonio, &c. on a Pinar expedition. These desperadoes will be likely to come in contact with some of Commodore Ponce's squadrons.—*Courier*.



## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1823.

We are authorized to state, that John Lewis, jun. Esq. having entirely recovered his health, will be a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the eighteenth Congress.

We are authorized to announce H. W. Cowan, Esq. as a candidate to represent the district composed of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, in the eighteenth Congress.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Of a very important and interesting nature, will be found in this week's paper. *War in Europe*, seems to be inevitable—nothing can avert it, but the submission of Spain to the dictation of the "Holy Alliance" of tyrants, combined to extinguish the last glimmering of liberty on the continent—and, from all accounts, Spain will not submit. The wishes of every friend to freedom throughout the civilized world,—the prayers of every good man, will accompany her in the desperate struggle in which she is about to engage—a struggle, not for existence alone, but for every thing which renders existence a blessing. As friends of religion, of humanity, of justice, of mercy, we cannot but pray for the success of Spain in a contest commenced by bursting asunder these ligaments of social happiness and safety, and trampling them under foot; as Americans, citizens of the only republic in existence, we cannot but wish that the heroic resolution of the Spaniards may be crowned with triumph; for we view this attack on Spain as an attack on liberty itself, and feel sensible that the eternal barrier which nature has opposed between the old and the new world, alone preserves us from the fate of Spain, and prevents the despots of Europe from extending the principles of their detestable Alliance to this last asylum of freedom, and of enforcing them by the *ultima ratio* of tyrants.

Should England assist Spain, the issue of the contest cannot be doubtful. The allied powers cannot maintain a long war, without the aid of British gold; but for that, Bonaparte would be swaying the sceptre which is now grasped by the hand of the imbecile Bourbon; but for that, the "Holy Alliance" would not have existed; but for that, Alexander the Deliverer, the patron of that Book whose doctrines he outrages, the promoter of *Missions*, whose

objects are "peace, and good will to men," the worthy member of the "Massachusetts Peace Society," illustrating by his practice the purity of his professions—but for that, this paragon of all excellence, or rather, this grand personification of *Hylocris*, instead of dictating to Spain, would now be confined to his fastnesses in the North, and be as little the arbiter of Europe, as he was after the battles of Eylau and Friedland.

But if Spain be left to combat alone against the tremendous force which is opposed to her, we shall not despair. Ancient and modern history furnish noble examples of the bravery and unconquerable resolution of the Spaniards, even when the odds were fearfully against them. Spain was the first province on the continent which the Romans invaded, and was not finally subdued until after a heroic struggle for independence, for two hundred years. Bonaparte sufficiently tested the unyielding courage and devotion of the Spaniards, when fighting for independence, and found, that though he might beat them, yet to conquer them, was quite another affair. Let the descendant of St. Louis read his own fate in the history of others.

### NARROW ESCAPE.

We are told that, a short time since, a man by the name of John Hall, attempted to cross the South Yakin river, about nine miles from this town, with a horse and himself in a flat; but from the violence of the wind, or the current of the stream, or probably from carelessness, (for it is said he had been drinking pretty freely,) the flat was carried down the stream to the mill dam of Mr. Joseph Hall, and the man, horse and flat, were all precipitated over the dam, where there was a considerable fall of water. The man and horse were both saved, without material injury; but it was thought, by those who are acquainted with the situation of the mill-dam, to be almost impossible for a living creature to escape with life, in going over when the water was so high.

### WESTERN COLLEGE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

**MESSENGERS, EDITORS.** I am one of those who have watched with anxiety the excitement of the western part of the state in favor of a college. I have regarded many events connected with the proceedings of its friends, as presages of many blessings and promises of much to this section of our country. And although many clouds have arisen, which threaten storms and destruction to the rising edifice of our hopes, yet it is not time to be discouraged. The grovelling hostility which has pointed the finger of scorn at the claims and energy of an independent people, and hissed at an enterprise too elevated for the imitation of the selfish, and too generous for the approbation of the envious, may now glut itself with predictions of defeat and accusations of folly. But will the magnanimous exertions that aroused the west to action be paralyzed by appearances? Will the hands that forged the pedestal refuse to grapple with difficulties in raising the superstructure? Will the falling off of excrencences enervate the principles that commenced and must finish the work? No. Those who have stretched forth their hands and pledged their exertions to foster this college, can raise it. *How*, is the important question? I was much pleased with the remarks made and plan suggested by Aliquis, in your number for March 11th. Although his plan does not embrace all that might have once been secured, it is, perhaps, the best that can now be adopted. It must be acknowledged that interested motives have woven around the minds of the trustees a cloud so dark that the public good has been overlooked. It is now time this bandage should be torn away and buried. It is reduced to a certainty, that the plan heretofore pursued will not do. To attempt building, under present circumstances, would be madness in the extreme. Many reasons might be given to support this assertion, if necessary. Another exertion must be made: the sooner the better. And if prudently made, there can be but little doubt of success.

Let the trustees meet, nobly agreeing to lay aside all selfish motives, and resolve either to pursue the plan proposed by Aliquis, or perhaps the following might do better:—Divide the six counties most interested, into two districts; say Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Iredell, shall compose one district; Burke, Lincoln, and Rutherford, another; and the district subscribing the largest sum, have the college located in it, upon a site to be selected either by the whole board or by a committee. Let the above or a similar plan be pursued, and I have no doubt of success.

The advantage gained by throwing several counties together is, that six will be engaged in the contest instead of two. And six counties amply able to raise funds sufficient, and willing too, if only permitted to act.

Are there not in the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Iredell, 1500 individuals who will engage to pay 5 dollars a year for five years? This gives \$7,500 dollars. Are there not in Lincoln, Burke and Rutherford, as many persons that will pay as much in the same time? This would place in the hands of the trustees 75,000 dollars. And if double this sum be needed, it can be raised.

Nothing is wanted but a united and vigorous exertion. And will not the claims of our country, the claims of the church, and the claims of posterity, arouse us to this union and call forth this energy? Will we, with a charter in our hands, with resources in our power, and the destinies of multitudes in our view, suffer the ardor that has been kindled to die away? When the history of our country shall have been deposited in the libraries of those institutions that may one day adorn it, shall our names be registered as having zeal to commence, but too little magnanimity to build a college? Who, on the contrary, has not an ambition to be enrolled among the benefactors of his fellow men and the guardians of their best privileges? And here we may leave behind us a record that may remain when we shall have mouldered into the dust, and all our other deeds shall have been forgotten, and all our wealth scattered. We boast in the freedom of our country; let us regard its perpetuity. We pride ourselves in our elevation; let us give to our children the only means of preserving what we enjoy. Civilization is a moving tide; and if our country be secured from the reign of barbarism, it must be by the purity of its institutions. The rich are concerned, because learning only will give to the heirs of their wealth the means of preserving it, and the power they now possess. The poor are interested, because their children may be the rich and the wise of the next age; and it can be only by the influence of education. Raise colleges, and you raise your country. Raise colleges, and from the shades of obscurity around them will spring forth the statesmen, and advocates, and ministers, who will sway the destinies of your community. Raise colleges, and you will place your sons in power and in honor. But let learning sink,—seek for that learning abroad,—bend your exertions only to amass wealth at home—and that wealth others will reap—your sons others will rule—your country others will govern. The history of the world confirms these remarks.

It may be true that there are other seminaries as good as you can erect; it may be you can educate your children elsewhere nearly as cheap as you could at home: this is not the question. What is to infuse the spirit of education into all ranks of your country, but the presence and influence of seminaries? What is to inspire slumbering genius, but the contiguous fountain of learning? The existence and prosperity of distant colleges will not do it. Your sons must see the means before them; they must see their comrades rising from the dust to power and usefulness. Let them see *how* they rise; and then they too will come forth. Raise your temple of literature, and it will be crowded. The history of our own section of country proves this to be true. Thirty years ago an academy was a strange thing, and a *Latin Scholar* an object to be gazed at. Now you see a flourishing academy in almost every neighborhood, and pass by a lad with a load of classics, as a thing of course.

The state of our country calls for a college in language too strong to be slighted, and too loud not to be heard.

### ATTICUS.

P. S. Query.—Should not the President of the Board call a meeting of the Trustees as soon as possible?

### SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salisbury Bible Society, a number of officers and managers were chosen to fill vacancies, occasioned by death, removal and resignation.

Rev. J. O. Freeman, President.  
George Andrews, John Linn, Lemuel Bingham, George Locke, Dr. A. Long, Corresponding Sec'y.  
Thos. L. Cowan, Recording Sec'y.  
Charles Fisher, Treasurer.

**MANAGERS.**  
Rev. C. A. Storke, Thomas McNeely, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Joseph Kerr, Rev. Mr. Sherer, Robert Johnston, Thos. Holmes, John Andrews, D. F. Caldwell, Hugh Braly, M. A. Locke, John Locke, Philo White, John Beard, jun. John Foster, jun. John Harris, Robt. Fulton, sen. John H. Freeling, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Albert Torrence, jun. Michael Brown, Davault Lentz, John McCreland, James Martin, jun. John Giles.

The managers directed a number of Bibles and Testaments to be procured for distribution. From the zeal and harmony manifested by the board, we anticipate the most beneficial result. However sceptical any one may be, as to the good derived from Bible Societies, would he suffer himself to compare the present moral and religious state of the world, with its condition at the time Bible Societies were first instituted, every doubt would vanish. He would exclaim, "It is the Lord's doing, and marvelous in our eyes."—[COMMUNICATED.]

**AFRICA.**  
Yesterday between fifteen and twenty free persons of color left this town for Baltimore, where they are to embark on board of a vessel bound to Africa, intending to join the Colony already established at Cape Mesurado. These emigrants have long lived in this place. Many of them were raised here, and as far as we were had an opportunity of forming an opinion, are among the most worthy individuals belonging to that class of society, and by their exemplary conduct will no doubt greatly add to the stability and future importance of that infant Colony. We offer them our best wishes for their prosperity, and doubt not they will so conduct themselves in the land of their fathers, as will enable them to meet the just expectations of the projectors of this beneficent scheme of colonization, and ultimately induce a general emigration of their colored brethren to the shores of Africa.

Pat. Republican.

We shall not pretend to offer a remark on the News from Europe. The sensation which it produces in the bosom of every reader is the best comment upon it. Our government has received Despatches from its European Legations, supposed to relate to this all-important subject, being endorsed as of great importance, and requiring to be immediately forwarded to the Department of State.—*Nat. Intell.*

**Riot at New Haven!**—The Litchfield paper of Monday last, says—"We understand a serious riot took place at New Haven, a few days since, between the students of Yale College and some of the citizens. The particulars we have not learned, but understand that it was very serious. Two or three hundred students being engaged therein, proceeded to great lengths. Some bruised limbs and bloody faces was the result. Some of the students engaged have left town."

### THE MAN OF FAMILY.

A correspondent in the "Democratic Press," makes the following just remark:—"The rich may boast of wealth and cleave to their coffers—the ambitious glory in their achievements; but the man who rears up a family of children and qualifies them for the duties of life, does more for his country, society and himself, than the man who accumulates millions of wealth, or he who

"Wades through slaughtered legions to a throne." Were I offered the wealth of India, or the fame of Alexander, in exchange for this happy condition; I would exclaim, like your little son with his drum—no swap! no swap!"

### MARRIED.

In this county, the 23d ult. by P. H. Swink, Esq. Mr. Ross D. Biles, to Miss Elizabeth Cozart.

On the 6th March, Mr. James S. Avery, to Mrs. Betsey Hilliard, both of Burke county.

A short time since, Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Lincoln county, to Miss Mary Sides, of Burke.

**NEW-YORK MARKET, March 14.**  
Coffee, best quality, 26, second do. 24; cotton, 10 to 12; white Russia sheeting, 18 per piece, brown do. 15 75; broad diaper, 4 25, narrow do. 3; blue nankeens 1 40, short yellow 57 to 60, long company 96 1/2 to 1 04 1/2, long white 97 to 1 12 1/2; Canton crapes 8 75 to 9 30 pr. piece; Florine silks 10 60 to 11; sewing silk, assorted, from 2 35 to 5 90 pr. lb.; white Russia sheeting from 18 to 18 50 pr. piece; white domestic shirting from 12 to 18 cts. pr. yard, brown do. 10 to 14; checks, 7-8, 18 to 21; bed ticks 20 to 40; red lend, 10 to \$11 per cwt.; white, dry, do. 13; English vermilion, 80 cts. pr. lb.; indigo 2 25 to 2 50; opium 7 75 pr. lb.; castor oil 2 30 pr. gal. oil vitriol 7 to 8 cts. per lb. Roman do. 13; molasses, 35; Muscovado sugar, prime, \$12, second and third quality, 10; tea, hyson, 1 10, young hyson, 95. North-Carolina bank notes, 8 to 8 1/2 discount; South-Carolina do. 4 to 4 1/2; Georgia, 8 1/2 to 9; Virginia, 1 1/2 to 5; New-Orleans, 4 to 5.

### New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—474

### Land & Mills for Sale.

**300 ACRES** of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredell county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER TORRENCE.

April 1, 1823. 8wt54

### ELEGANT Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a *Cabinet Ware Room*, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of *MILANOANY FURNITURE*, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—5wt61

### Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History, and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in their education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and, with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorous, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the *Thesaurus*, of Ainsworth, the *Lexicons* of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenberg, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoisier's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, March 31, 1823.—49

### Ebenezer Academy.

As some inconvenience results from the recent entrance of students at different times, the teacher of this Academy is induced to advise those, who may meditate an entrance hereafter, to commence at one of these periods, Jan. 1st, April 1st, July 17th, or Oct. 1st. Entrance only at these dates would be preferred by the teacher, and be highly advantageous to the student. From the 3d of July, the day of our exhibition, until the 17th, is a vacation; and from the 17th of Dec. the day of our examination, until the 1st of Jan. is another vacation—and these are all our vacations.

Since our last publication, the Board of Trustees has been increased in number; with whom, if any wish to communicate, they can, in a letter directed to Eb. A. P. O., address themselves to David H. Rice, Esq. their Secretary, or to the Rev. Robert B. Walker, their President.

This Board have lately organized an Academic Library, and it is now located at the Academy for the use of students. It consists of 170 vols. at present, and will yet be increased. This is a very considerable addition to our establishment. It will convert many idle hours into literary gleanings.

Students can, at this place, be introduced to an advanced standing in any of our popular colleges. They shall never be controlled, while here, as to the college for which they would prepare. If it were necessary, the teacher of this Academy, and the President of its Board of Trustees, could absolve themselves from a charge of hostility to any one college, merely because it is in the hands of a layman. We trust that the good people of the South do not yet need to hear, from the clergy, a formal defence on this subject. As we know not, in what we have ever shewed ourselves adverse to their best interests, we will yet preserve our confidence of their good will, untroubled.

E. HARRIS.

York District, S. C. March 10, 1823. 1w

### Alex'r Frohock's Estate.

THE subscriber having (at February Court last), obtained letters of administration on the estate of Alex'r Frohock, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, are requested to pay immediately.

MICHAEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 27, 1823. 4wt50

### Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having removed from Mr. Thomas Merdop's, to Statesville, informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the *Tailoring Business* in a shop near the store of Foster & Hall, where those who favor him with their custom will have their work done with neatness and despatch.

S. LOWRY.

Statesville, March 25, 1823.—3t49

### 20 Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English. His countenance not very pleasant, together with his wife Jenny and two boys. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$10 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by mail to Newbury Court-House.

JAMES B. COLEMAN.

eopt58

### Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.



The Morn'g white of the base inspires,  
My soul the sunbeams admires, SCOTT.



#### FAREWELL.

The home that blooms and endears,  
The lively heart that warms and cheers,  
The blushing smiles that charm our tears,  
And woe's diadem,  
But prompt our grief, but swell our tears,  
When sounds "Farewell!"

Each rose-bud that adorns the glade,  
Each withering flower that blooms to fade,  
Each falling leaf that decks the glade,  
And strews the dell,  
Seems in its dying charms array'd,  
To say, "Farewell!"

The morning breeze that rustles by,  
And waves the dewy rose bush dry;  
Whilst in a low and pensive sigh  
Its accents dwell,  
Seem but to sympathize whilst I  
Proclaim "Farewell!"

'Tis hard when Love's arctic fire,  
Thrills through the breast with pure desire,  
When partial beauty's heav'nly lyre,  
With rapturous swell,  
Bids each advancing doubt retire,  
To say "Farewell!"

Enlinked in friendship's golden chain,  
Congenial spirits may remain:  
But when love adds its melting strain,  
With magic spell,  
How hard the task—how sharp the pain,  
To say "Farewell!"

The tender ivy may be torn  
From its embrace around the thorn,  
But there its mark, unceasing borne,  
Its site will tell;  
Hearts then retain the sight forlorn,  
When sounds "Farewell!"

The summer dries the mountain rill,  
And makes its murmuring waters still;  
Its channel'd way adown the hill,  
Marks where it fell;  
The grief will furrow deep the will,  
When sounds "Farewell!"

I've known Ambition's dreams depart,  
I've felt despair, evenom'd dart,  
But these are nothing to the smart,  
Which nought can quell,  
When burns upon the afflicted heart,  
The sad "Farewell!"

But when the noon of life is past,  
And death's dark eye approaches fast,  
And borne upon the wintry blast,  
Is heard a knell;  
That will proclaim a long—a last,  
A dark "Farewell!"

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

#### STORY OF GUNHILDA.

From Guthrie's History of England.

Gunhilda, sister to Hardicanute, King of England, was celebrated for her beauty and sanctity of manners: she had been courted in her father's lifetime by the Emperor Henry III.—The lustre of this match, gilded all the woes which others easily foresaw must arise in matrimony with a person of this prince's disposition. The humble crowd of admirers, because subjects, though they were of the first rank, were disdain'd; and the friends of Gunhilda thought she could not be miserable if she was great. The match, therefore, was concluded between her and the Emperor; while Hardicanute, conceiving he could not have a fairer opportunity of displaying his magnificence, ransacked all nature to celebrate the nuptials. This was done with such exquisite luxury, with such memorable profusion, that it got even into the songs of the bards of those days; and was transmitted by the rude minstrels of the times, in lays which survived the age of Westminster the historian. At last, the effusion of pomp and luxury being over, the fair bride was sent over to her consort. But Henry took in such draughts of love, as to intoxicate his brain; while jealousy, prompted by conscious demerits, whispered him, that so many charms were not made for him altogether. Suspicion was strengthened by the adulation of those who found it more easy to soothe than to combat the prepossessions of the Prince; and, at last, imagination forming circumstances, Gunhilda was accused of adultery. Such accusations in those days, were too arbitrary and too delicate to be handled in the common way of defence; to be suspected was to be guilty; and nothing could wipe off that guilt, but the precarious success of

single combat between two champions, one for the accuser, and one for the accused. We must suppose that the fair Gunhilda had, in all her earlier training, only one Englishman, her uncle, from his diminutive size, Mifflon, tried about her person, and an older witness to her purity of conversation.

The day of combat being come, a gigantic champion for the accusation stepped into the lists, and swaggering about like another Goliath, threw out his challenges against the power of living beauty. The wretched Gunhilda, in vain cast round her fair eyes; but unable to read, in the countenance of any person present, a sentiment of manly compassion for her fate, was just fixing them upon the prospect of death and infamy, when the generous Englishman stepped forth, as the champion of her honor. He was her own page; his years too tender to make it suspicious that he had any motive for danger, besides the vindication of injured innocence; and his person too diminutive for Gunhilda ever to entertain a thought of him for her champion. However, supplying weakness with courage, and aiding courage by cool dexterity, the beardless champion, with his sword in his hand, advanced against his enormous antagonist. The security of the latter proved his destruction; for, endeavoring rather to tread out his adversary's life, than to fight with him, Mimic was tall enough to reach the giant's hams with his sword, and cut them so, that, his bulk thundering to the ground, the gallant boy gave him his death wound; then dividing his head from his body, laid it at the feet of his lovely mistress.

While Gunhilda, with a soul truly royal, looked upon the event of this combat as her deliverance, her narrow hearted lord considered it as her vindication. With open arms he invited her to her former place in his heart; but she, at once abhorring the fury of his jealousy, and disdaining the easiness of his reconciliation, sought peace where it can be best found, in retirement from worldly grandeur, with virtuous affections. In vain were menaces and blandishments applied to shake this purpose of her soul; she obtained a divorce from his bed and person, and died an illustrious example of innocence triumphing over malice, and wisdom adorning innocence, by a seasonable retreat from farther temptations, and therefore from farther dangers.

#### THE ART OF BOWING.

In all classes and professions there is something peculiar in the method of bowing. Who that has seen much of the lawyers, but will acknowledge that he throws into his obeisance a considerable share of that gravity arising from the awful honors of the wig and the gown? But altogether, the bow of law is not greatly to be admired—it seems to be a compound of the lessons of the dancing master, and that sagacious sort of nod which is acquired by long practice in the courts of law, and which generally accompanies any particular display of the cunning advocacy. Whoever has been in the Court of justice must have seen the senseless nodding of some bustling advocate while the judge was charging the jury—taking hold of any circumstance favorable to his client, as it dropped from the bench, and then, with infinite importance, shaking his head to the twelve men in the box, as much as to say, 'mark that!'—Now this is one of the worst uses to which such a head can be applied.

The bow of the courtier has too much of the drawing room about it, and looks too cold and formal. The English in general cannot be respectful without making the act of obeisance too long; the French combine brilliancy with grace much better, and are super-eminent with that kind of bend which combines condescension with self-importance.

The medical profession are notorious for the peculiar nature of their bows—they are generally accompanied with a turning up of their eyes, and look which says, 'you are in a sad way, madam, but no doubt we shall soon set you right again.' Doctors always speak in the plural, and like authors, cannot do without the editorial royalism. I am not much in love with the physical bow; it smells as a decoction of 'I'm glad to find you poorly, but would not have you worse,' and a few simples not worth mentioning.

Every body is acquainted with the bow of the shop keeper—it is good enough in its way, and not liable to many objections, because it professes no

more than it means—always happy to serve a customer.

The theological bow is ever best on Sunday, and nearer the church yard the better. I was never more impressed with the importance of this bow than when lately in a country church. According to the good old fashion which prevails beyond sixty miles from town, we were all in our pews before the minister arrived. The dignity of his appearance, and the consequential, altho' at the same time parental expression that beamed from a rubicund but intelligent countenance, created an involuntary sensation of respect. As he walked up the middle aisle, the congregation rose and welcomed him, the return which he made right and left, was in the best style of clerical bowing.

But the most distinguished on the list of bows is that of the military profession. It is so well known and so fully admired—by the younger part of your fair readers in particular—that any illustration would be superfluous.

#### "EASIER COAX'D THAN DRIVEN."

When I made my last visit to Applebury, I put off going to see my friend Luke Thornbury, and for the best reason in the world. Luke and his wife used to quarrel the live long day, and it is not very pleasant, you know, to visit where "I won't, my dear," and "I'll see the devil take you first, my love," make half the conversation. But Luke and I had always been on the best terms, and as for the matter, Mr. Thornbury and I had never been at variance.

So one fine afternoon, it was, I think, just at 3 o'clock, that I rapped at the front door of the new house. And now while they were coming to open the door, I take time to tell you, that every thing around it wore another appearance than when I was at the farm. The garden fences were painted white, and the side walks ornamented with a row of handsome poplars. In the little yard in front of the house, the rose and the snow ball trees scattering their leafy honours to the frosts of autumn, indicated from the nearness with which they were trimmed, that the mind of the mistress was enough at ease to attend to such interesting trifles. And the old house dog came wagging his tail around me, telling me as plain as a cog could tell, "you are welcome." The nice observer need not be told of such things. "Walk in." My good old friend that moment met me—instead of that lean, half starved, hen pecked looking fellow he seemed ten years ago—why, sir, he was as ruddy and as fat as a turtle fed alderman. He gave me that sort of a cordial reception, which told rather by the eye and the pressure of the hand, than by words, that I was welcome. And Mrs. Thornbury, too, seemed delighted to see me. What an alteration!—His wife was as happy a looking woman as I had ever seen in all Applebury. They both, I could perceive, marked my surprise at the perfect accordance of opinion and harmony of action in the house. After tea, the squires invited me to take a walk and see his new flock of merinoes. 'You seem,' said he smiling, 'a little surprised at the harmony which prevails between me and Mrs. Thornbury. Family affairs I do not often make a subject of conversation; but as you were my earliest friend, and used to sympathize with me under the misfortune of having a cross partner, it is due to tell the cause of this alteration.' I told him I was much pleased with the happy change, and could not be but interested in the change.

"When Jane and I married," said he, "I knew she was possessed of a good understanding, and a high spirit. I determined to be master at home, and took high grounds, resolved to enforce obedience whenever it should be refused, taking care at the same time to command nothing wherein I had not a right to be obeyed. If my wife interfered, or interposed her opinion, my pride took the alarm lest she would wear the breeches, and I would have things to suit myself. Jane grew cross and severe. I became morose and testy. For some time our life was miserable—my affairs began to get into disorder—she neglected the things in the house, and I every thing out of doors. Things all tended to an open rupture, and we resolved at length to part. To part it was a dreadful thought. She was the mother of my children; she had good sense; knew how to be a good house wife, and I could not allege any greater offence against her, than that she would not submit to my government.

Many a time in our quarrels she

used to tell me, "easier coax'd than driven." The thought struck me, that before we finally separated, I would alter my plan of management. I became the best natured husband in the world. What a metamorphosis! Jane, said he, and the tear stood in his eye—Jane became the best natured and most complying wife in all Applebury. I took her advice in every matter—she always advised just as I wished. If I had got a nice peach from home, I always reserved it for her. She required my attention with fourfold kindness. Was she ill, I was unremitting in my attention. If I was sick, no angel could be kinder. In fine, said my friend, I became a good husband, and that is the secret that wrought such a change in my wife; and I do verily believe, if other husbands would remember that a woman is "easier coax'd than driven," there would be much more happiness in the married state.

FROM THE DOCTOR PATRIOT.

#### From the Spanish.

Tell not the bell of death for me,  
When I am dead,  
Strew not the flow'ry wreath o'er me,  
On my cold bed;  
Let Friendship's sacred tear  
On my fresh grave appear,  
Gemming with pearls my bier,  
When I am dead.

No dazzling, proud array,  
Of pageantry display,  
My fate to spread;  
Let not the busy crowd be near,  
When I am dead;  
Fanning, with unfelt sighs, my bier—  
Sighs, quickly sped!

Deep let th' impression rest  
On some fond, feeling breast;  
Then were my memory blest,  
When I am dead.  
Let not the day be writ:  
Love will remember it,  
Untold—unaid!

I believe there are none, however humble, that would not shrink from the thought of being forgotten by those whose affection had made their greatest happiness, after the darkness of the grave had closed over them; but to the proud, aspiring mind, there is, perhaps, no idea so painful. Yet, humbling as it is to the pride of the heart, we almost daily behold those, who excited the admiration of society, and those who held a distinguished place in it, passing away like shadows, and forgotten, as though they had not been.

I know of nothing but the most resplendent genius, and the most stupendous talents, or the most chivalrous and heroic deeds, that can ensure to us the recollection of those who survive us; and I know of nothing that can console us in the expectation of that forgetfulness, but great humility and unfeigned piety.

The most universal homage paid to our memories, the most splendid monuments, the most public demonstrations of approbation and of regret, could not affect our feelings or our happiness in the world of spirits; but there is certainly something very flattering and consoling in the belief, that our names, and our virtues, and our talents, and the efforts of our genius, will be held in grateful remembrance, long after we are dead. But it is not always the heart that cherishes us the most tenderly, that preserves the recollection of us the most inviolably; time heals the deepest wound death ever made; new impressions and new attachments fill up the void in the most desolate heart; love's strongest and brightest image fades like evening tints away, when the veil of death shadows it; and nothing but the echoes of fame can perpetuate our remembrance;—and there is enough of sadness in the thought, that LOVE alone cannot transmit to posterity, the names of those it worshipped!

PERILLA.

#### Religious.

If the Christian course had been meant for a path of roses, would the life of the Author of Christianity have been a path strewed with thorns? "He made for us," says Bishop Jeremy Taylor, "a covenant of sufferings, his very promises were sufferings, his rewards were sufferings, and his arguments to invite men to follow him were only taken from sufferings in this life and the reward of sufferings hereafter."

But if no prince but the prince of peace ever set out with a proclamation of the reversionary nature of his empire—if no other king, to allay avarice and check ambition, ever invited subjects by the unalluring declaration that

"his kingdom was not of this world"—if none other ever declared that it was not dignity of honour, or value of talents that made them "worthy of him," but "taking up the cross"—if no other ever made the sorrows which would attend his following a motive for their attachment—yes, no other ever had the goodness to promise, or the power to make his promise good, that he would give "rest to the heavy laden." Other sovereigns have "overcome the world" for their own ambition, but none besides ever thought of making the "tribulation" which should be the effect of that conquest, a ground for animating the fidelity of his followers—ever thought bidding them "be of good cheer," because he had overcome the world in a sense which was to make his subjects lose all hope of rising in it.

FROM STERN'S REFLECTIONS.

#### THE FEAR OF APPARITIONS.

During the long dark nights of winter, many people are troubled with a ridiculous fear of apparitions. At the period when the natural imbecility of man was more a prey to superstition than it is in this more enlightened age, such idle fears were less reprehensible, because they were imbibed in childhood, and communicated through the impressive medium of religion. But that such notions should still disgrace an intellectual people is remarkable. It shows how ready the invention of man is to be employed in conjuring up monsters, and in tormenting himself: as if there were not already enough of real evils to afflict him, he creates imaginary ones, and becomes wretched because he thinks he is so. How wretched is the miser through his fear of thieves; the misanthrope, from his doubt and mistrust of all who surround him; and the discontented man, from dissatisfaction with his condition, and anxiety for the future! Hence let us learn to guard against the illusions of the imagination, which not only during the night present spectres to our view, but also, in the day time, often deceive us by painting vice in alluring forms and attracting colours. Happy should we be if we were as eager to fly from the temptations to evil, as we are from the imaginary terrors of an apparition.

Whence is it that some people, whose courage is real danger never shrinks, are violently affected by these chimeras? It is because their imagination clothes its objects in colours much more glowing than they really possess, and in this case, being perverted before reason can operate, terror has completely possessed the mind. Admitting the existence of spectres, why should the return of one from the dead, so horribly shake our nature, when we live in the certainty of being one day transported into a world of incorporeal beings?—Though we are convinced that every moment brings us nearer to the presence of the eternal God, we feel no fear from such a conviction; yet were an apparition at midnight to interrupt our repose, and announce the decree that we must soon follow it to an unknown country; the boldest among us would feel an emotion of terror, and await the event with the utmost torture of suspense. Yet we regard not the voice of the Most High, which cries, "Prepare, O Israel, to meet thy God!" Let us not give up our minds to unnecessary alarms, but rather fear that Being at whose coming the hearts of the bravest would be appalled, and the wicked shall call upon the mountains to hide and the hills to cover them. Fear to do that which is contrary to the will of God, and you may banish every other fear, and sing with David, "The Lord is my light, whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my soul, of whom shall I be afraid."

#### REWARD OF PARENTS.

"The purest pleasures we taste in this world arise from the sight of the happiness of which we have been the authors. There is a secret tenderness in our nature, which loves to soothe and gratify itself in the exercise of the lowest offices of affection. It is pleasing to shelter a plant from the roughness of the elements; to protect a helpless animal from harm. To assist the weak and friendless, and raise the sick man from the bed of languishing, affords an exquisite satisfaction. But if the preservation of a mortal creature to a few years of doubtful character, it may be of tribulation and anguish, is the occasion of such blessedness, how great shall be the transports of that hour when they who have received mercy to be faithful, shall present the children, to whose safety and moral purity they have been devoted, to be admitted with the innumerable company of the blessed, to the transcendent and unchangeable glories which shall be revealed."